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193 character in that they may be regularly inflected with the pronoun.

802 193 NUMERALS:—The numeration in the Mandan appears to be formed on a decimal system, but there are points which seem to go against this. The Mandan numerals themselves show no traces of the quinary system on an ordinary observation, but when it is seen that a number of related dialects show signs of that method and that a little similarity can be traced between these systems and that of the Mandan, a doubt may arise as to whether the Mandan enumeration is purely decimal. It must be remembered, however, that the Catawba has a decimal system and that the Winnebago seems to have it.

The cardinal numbers are:—

1.	*maxana*	6.	*kihma*
2.	*nompah*	7.	*kuhpa*
3.	*nahmeni*	8.	*tettake*
4.	*tohpa*	9.	*maxpe*
5.	*kexu*	10.	*piraq* or *pidaks*

The cardinals from ten to twenty are formed by adding the word *ahga* or *ag* to the cardinal, as:—

11.	*ahga maxana*	16.	*ag kihma*
12.	*ahga nompah*	17.	*ag kuhpa*
13.	*ahga nahmeni*	18.	*ag tettake*
14.	*ahga tohpa*	19.	*ag maxpe*
15.	*ahga* or *ag kexu*		

The decades are formed by prefixing the cardinals to *piraq* (ten) or *ampiraq*

20.	*nompah piraq*	60.	*kihma ampiraq*
30.	*nahmeni ampiraq*	70.	*kuhpa ampiraq*
40.	*tohpe ampiraq*	80.	*tettake ampiraq*
50.	*kexu ampiraq*	90.	*maxpe ampiraq*

The intervening numbers are constructed thus, twenty one= *nompah pirake roh maxana*, twenty two=*nompah pirake roh nompah*, etc.

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According to Maximilian the same ending, *c*, found on the adjective so often, is also usually put at the end of the numerals, e. g. 30=*nahmeni ampirakoc*, 40=*tohpa ampirakoc*, etc. 802 193

For the number one hundred, the Mandan had a regular word, but judging from the text at hand this seems to have been corrupted later into the "big ten" of the Hidatsa and other Siouan languages. In 1834 the original Mandan for one hundred was *ehsuk maxana*. The Hidatsa is *pidaki'tia*.

The hundreds run regularly thus, 200=*ehsuk nompa*, 300=*ehsuk nahmeni*, etc. 101=*ehsuk maxana roh numpoc*, etc., 1000=*isukki kakohi*, 1001=*isukki kakohi roh maxana*, 1100=*isukki ahga maxanac*, 2000=*isukki kakohi numpoc*, 10000=*isukki kakohi pirakoc* (Maximilian).

The cardinal numerals are used like the adjectives and follow the words modified; thus, ten commandments=*toinksa pidaks*. The word for one half is *ihcanhe*.

The ordinal numbers are formed in about the same way that abstract nouns are formed from adjectives, that is the syllable *ko* is prefixed to the cardinal. In addition the numerals seem to add also the syllable *hank* except in the case of first, which moreover is not formed from the cardinal. According to Maximilian, the ordinals run as follows:—

first—*koonti*
second—*konumpehank*
third—*konahmenihank*
fourth—*kotohpahank*
thousandth—*kosukkikakohihank*

The syllable *hank* may be derived from *iohanke*, the word for end. The word for last is formed with the aid of the same prefix, *koihkahce*.

The numeral adverbs as once, twice, etc., are formed as follows; once=*xanahre maxanac*, twice=*xanahre numpoc*, etc.

THE ADVERB:—Of the adverb little need be said; the distinction between them and the postpositions on one side and the adjectives on the other is very difficult to make. In fact adverbs often appear as little more than modifying suffixes. The two adverbs used in comparison have been already 193